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Regulations and Non-Regulatory Revisions to State Implementation Plan: Mississippi

Atlantic Environmental Associates, Inc.
Waltham, MA

Prepared for

Environmental Protection Agency
Research Triangle Park, NC

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Regulations and Non-Regulatory Revisions to State Implementation Plan: Mississippi

By

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Contract No. 68-02-3565

EPA Project Officer: Willis P. Beal

Prepared for

U.S ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Control Programs Development Division
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16. ABSTRACT

This document has been produced in compliance with Section 110(h) of the Clean Air Act, as amended in 1977, which mandates periodic publication of State Implementation Plan (SIP) requirements. The first section of the document comprises the Federally approved SIP regulations. It consists of the EPA-approved State and/or local air pollution control regulations cited by reference in the Federal Register; regulations promulgated as of August 1, 1981 have been included in this document.

The present compilation constitutes an update of a previous documentation of regulations as of July 1, 1979. State and/or local air quality regulations which have not been Federally approved as of August 1, 1981, are not included. However, any omissions of regulations from this document in no way affects the ability of the respective Federal, State, or local agencies to enforce such regulations. A summary sheet of the regulatory revisions is provided to give a quick historical assessment of the changes.

The second part of the document contains the text of non-regulatory SIP revisions approved by EPA up to August 1, 1981, excluding notices or certifications of public hearings and technical support data. A complete tabulation of these revisions is also provided.

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PREFACE

This document has been produced in compliance with Section 110(h) of the Clean Air Act, as amended in 1977, which mandates periodic publication of State Implementation Plan (SIP) requirements. The first section of the document comprises the Federally approved SIP regulations. It consists of the EPA approved State and/or local air pollution control regulations cited by reference in the Federal Register; all regulations Federally promulgated as of August 1, 1981 have been included.

The present compilation constitutes an update of a previous documentation of regulations as of July 1, 1979.* State and/or local air quality regulations which have not been Federally approved as of August 1, 1981 are not included. However, any omissions of regulations from this document in no way affects the ability of the respective Federal, State or local agencies to enforce such regulations.

This document is not intended to provide a tool for determining the enforceability of any given regulation. Rather, it is intended to provide a comprehensive compilation of those regulations which are incorporated by reference into Title 40, Part 52, of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). The exclusion of a Federally approved regulation from this document does not diminish the enforceability of the regulation. Similarly, the inclusion of a given regulation in this document does not, in itself, render the regulation enforceable by either the State or EPA.

The regulations have been organized in this document according to the official State/local agency format. However, since State air quality regulations vary widely in their organization, content, and language, a standardized subject index has been added. The index listings consist of both pollutant and activity oriented categories to facilitate usage. For example, regulations which apply to copper smelters may be found under sulfur compounds (50.2), particulate matter process weight (50.1.1), or copper smelters (51.15). Federal regulations pertaining to a given State are not included herein but can be found under Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 52.

Additionally, a summary sheet of the regulatory revisions is included to provide a quick historical assessment of the changes. These summary sheets contain the date of submittal to EPA of each revision and the Federal Register publication date on which the revision was approved by EPA. A brief description of the regulation which was submitted is also included.

In accordance with the Act, the second part of the document contains non-regulatory SIP revisions approved by EPA up to August 1, 1981. All approved non-regulatory revisions listed under Identification of Plan in the CFR are included except notices or certifications of public hearings, and technical support data. Non-regulatory submittals which have only received EPA approval on selected elements are included in their entirety with an accompanying indication of the status of Federal actions on the non-approved elements. The non-regulatory revisions have been organized in this document

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* Regulations and Non-Regulatory Revisions to State Implementation Plan: Mississippi, EPA-450/2-80-031, prepared under Contract 68-02-3388, July 31, 1980.

according to the date of publication of EPA approval in the Federal Register. For historical completeness, a complete tabulation of these revisions is provided at the beginning of this second section.

SUMMARY OF
EPA-APPROVED REGULATORY REVISIONS TO STATE OF MISSISSIPPI SIP
BETWEEN JULY 1, 1979 AND JULY 31, 1981

Publication of Approval	Submittal Date	Page	Document Description
01/10/80	03/13/79	45FR2032	Revision to subsection 2.4 Application Review.
07/10/80	07/03/78	45FR46384	Revised regulation APC S-1, Section 4.2(b), for emissions of sulfur oxides from the incineration of gas streams containing hydrogen sulfide.

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MISSISSIPPI AIR AND WATER POLLUTION

CONTROL COMMISSION

AIR QUALITY REGULATIONS FOR THE PREVENTION, ABATEMENT, AND CONTROL OF AIR CONTAMINANTS.

SECTION 1. GENERAL

1. Authority. Pursuant to the authority granted by Section 7106-116, Mississippi Code of 1942, Recompiled, the following regulations are adopted for the purpose of preventing, abating, and controlling air pollution caused by air contaminants being discharged into the atmosphere as particulates, smoke, fly ash, solvents, and other chemicals or combinations thereof.

2. Exceptions. Where these regulations require a degree or degrees of emission abatement which is currently not attainable with existing equipment now commercially available or with existing technology or where control equipment is so costly that the process would have to be terminated rather than comply, the Commission may grant a variance provided that the excessive emissions which result are not being actively challenged as a nuisance by the proximate neighbors to the operation and where no endangerment exists to human, plant, or animal life. Where such challenges are made, or such endangerment exists, the Commission will have no choice but to enforce these regulations. As technological advancements are made in the field of those operating under variances of this section, the person holding such a variance will be required to comply with the standards as set forth in this set of regulations.

SECTION 2. DEFINITIONS

The terms used in the regulations shall, unless the context otherwise requires, have the following meanings:

1. "Ambient air." The emcompassing atmosphere existing in the matter of space and to which life of this earth is adapted. For the purposes of these regulations, that portion of the atmosphere outside of buildings, stacks, and ducts.

2. "Air cleaning device." Any method, process or equipment which removes, reduces or renders less noxious air contaminants discharged into the atmosphere.

3. "Air contaminant." Particulate matter, dust, fumes, gas, mist, smoke, or vapor, or any combination thereof produced by processes other than natural.

4. "Air contamination." The presence in the outdoor ambient air of one or more air contaminants which contribute to a condition of air pollution.

5. "Air contamination source." Any source at, from, or by reason of which there is emitted into the ambient air any air contaminant, regardless of who the person may be who owns or operates the building, premises, or other property in, at or on which such source is located, or the facility, equipment or other property by which the emission is caused or from which the emission comes.

6. "Air contaminant point source." Any single point of emission of any air contaminant such as from an individual machine or combustion device.

7. "Air pollution." The presence in the outdoor ambient air of one or more air contaminants in quantities, of characteristic, and of a duration which are materially injurious or can be reasonably expected to become materially injurious to human, plant, or animal life or to property or which unreasonably interfere with enjoyment of life or use of property, throughout the State or throughout such area of the State as shall be affected thereby.

8. "Atmosphere." The air that envelops or surrounds the earth. Synonymous with ambient air.

9. "Commission." The Mississippi Air and Water Pollution Control Commission.

10. "Fly ash." Particulate matter capable of being gasborne or airborne or carried in the gas stream and consisting essentially of ash, fused ash, and/or unburned material.

11. "Ground level." Unless otherwise specified in sampling techniques, will be considered to be in the range of one to twenty (20) feet of ground level. For ambient sampling, it shall also be outside the boundaries of the property which contains the air pollution source.

12. "Incinerator." A combustion device specifically designed for the destruction by high temperature burning of solid, semi-solid, liquid, gaseous combustible wastes and from which the solid residues contain little or no combustibles.

13. "Modification." Any physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, an affected facility which increases the amount

of any air pollutant emitted by such facility or which results in the emission of any air pollutant not previously emitted, except that:

(1) Routine maintenance, repair and replacement shall not be considered physical changes, and

(2) An increase in the production rate or hours of operation shall not be considered a change in the method of operation.

14. "Multiple chamber incinerator." Any article, machine, equipment, contrivance, structure, or any part thereof used to dispose of combustible refuse by burning, which consists of three or more refractory line combustion furnaces in series, physically separated by refractory walls, interconnected by gas passage points or ducts and employing adequate design parameters necessary for maximum combustion of the material to be burned.

15. "Open burning." Any burning of combustible materials or any fire from which the products of combustion are emitted directly into the open air without passing through a stack or chimney.

16. "Particulate matter." Any material, except uncombined water, that exists in a finely divided form as a liquid or solid.

17. "Person." The State or other agency, or institution thereof, any municipality, political subdivision, public or private corporation, individual, partnership, association, or other entity, and includes any officer or governing or managing body of any municipality, political subdivision, or public or private corporation.

18. "Plan documents." Reports, proposal, plans, preliminary plans, surveys, bases of design data, general and detail construction plans, profiles, specifications and other information pertaining to the installation or modification of equipment and/or facilities.

19. "Process weight." The total weight of all materials introduced into a source operation including solid fuels and water. Liquids and gases used solely as fuels and air introduced for the purposes of combustion are excluded.

20. "Ringelmann Chart." The chart (Information Circular No. 8333) published by the U.S. Bureau of Mines, or the latest revision, on which are illustrated graduated shades of gray to black for use in estimating the light obscuring capacity of smoke.

21. "Standard conditions." Standard conditions for gas measurement and calculation will be a temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit and a pressure of 14.7 pounds per square inch absolute.

22. "Smoke." Small gas-borne particles resulting from incomplete combustion and consisting predominantly, but not exclusively, of carbon, ash, and other combustible material.

23. "Soot." Agglomerated particles consisting mainly of carbonaceous material.

24. "Total reduced sulfur, (TRS)." Means hydrogen sulfide, mercaptans, dimethyl sulfide, dimethyl disulfide, and any other organic sulfides present.

SECTION 3. SPECIFIC CRITERIA FOR SOURCES OF PARTICULATE MATTER.

1. Smoke

(a) No person shall cause, permit, or allow the emission of smoke from a point source into the open air from any manufacturing, industrial, or commercial process or from any waste disposal process of which the shade is darker than number two (2) on the Ringelmann Smoke Chart.

(b) Start-up operations may produce darker emissions for up to fifteen (15) minutes per start-up in any one hour and not to exceed three (3) start-ups per stack in any twenty-four (24) hour day.

(c) Tolerance may be granted for a darker emission resulting from emergency or breakdown conditions, provided that prompt remedial action is initiated and the Commission is notified.

(d) Emissions resulting from soot blowing operations shall be permitted provided such emissions do not exceed a shade of appearance of a Ringelmann No. 3 on the Ringelmann Smoke Chart, and provided further that the aggregate duration of such emissions during any twenty-four (24) hour period does not exceed ten (10) minutes per billion BTU gross heating value of fuel in any one hour.

2. Equivalent Opacity. No person shall cause, allow, or permit the discharge into the ambient air from any point source or emission whatsoever, any air contaminant of such opacity as to obscure an observer's view to a degree in excess of 40% opacity, equivalent to that provided in Section 3 (1a). This shall not apply to vision obscuration caused by uncombined water droplets.

3. General Nuisances. No person shall cause, permit, or allow the emission of particles, or any contaminants in sufficient amounts or of such duration from any process as to be injurious to humans, animals, plants, or property, or to be a public nuisance, or create a condition of air pollution.

(a) No person shall cause or permit the handling or transporting or storage of any material in a manner which allows or may allow unnecessary amounts of particulate matter to become airborne.

(b) When dust, fumes, gases, mist, odorous matter, vapors, or any combination thereof escape from a building or equipment in such manner and amount as to cause a nuisance to property other than that from which it originated or to violate any other provision of this regulation, the Commission may order such corrected in a way that all air and gases or air and gas-borne material leaving the building or equipment are controlled or removed prior to discharge to the open air.

(c) No person shall cause, permit, or allow the emission from any processes, particulate fallout to exceed background levels by 5.25 grams/meter squared/month if such fallout occurs on property other than that from which the fallout originated.

4. Fuel Burning

(a) Fossil Fuel Burning. The maximum permissible emission of ash and/or particulate matter from fossil fuel burning installations shall conform to the line shown in Figure 1.

(b) Combination Boilers. Fuel burning operations utilizing a maximum of combustibles such as, but not limited to, fossil fuels plus bark, oil plus bark, or spent wood, or water treatment by products sludge, may be allowed emission rates up to 0.30 grains per standard dry cubic foot.

5. Kraft Process Recovery Boilers. The emissions of particulate matter from a recovery furnace stack shall not exceed four (4) pounds per ton of equivalent air dried kraft pulp produced at any given time.

6. Manufacturing Processes.

(a) General. Except an otherwise specified, no person shall cause, permit, or allow the emission from any manufacturing process, in any one hour from any point source, particulate matter in total quantities in excess of the amount shown in Table 1.

Conveyor discharge of coarse solid matter may be allowed if no nuisance is created beyond the property boundary where the discharge occurs.

(b) Kraft Pulping Mills. All mills existing prior to adoption of this regulation and not modified subsequent thereto shall comply with the following emission limits:

1. Recovery Furnaces. The emission of particulate matter from recovery furnace stacks shall not exceed four (4) pounds per ton of equivalent air-dried kraft pulp.

2. Lime Kilns. The emission of particulate matter from lime kilns shall not exceed one pound per ton of equivalent air-dried kraft pulp.

3. Smelt Tanks. The emission of particulate matter from smelt tanks shall not exceed one-half pound per ton of equivalent air-dried kraft pulp.

7. Open Burning. The production or emission of dense smoke or the burning of garbage, rubbish, domestic waste, commercial or industrial, is prohibited, except as follows:

(a) Fires set for recognized agricultural and/or forestry practices provided that the following conditions are met:

(1) Permission is obtained from the Mississippi Forestry Commission.

(2) The open burning occurs between one hour after sunrise and one hour before sunset or at such other time as the Mississippi Forestry Commission determines that there is reasonable assurance that atmospheric and meteorological conditions in the vicinity of the burning will allow good diffusion of air pollutants.

(3) Starter or auxiliary fuels may consist of dried vegetation or of petroleum derived fuels of the gasoline, kerosene or fuel oil types, or combination of these. Use of other combustible material that causes excessive visible emission (i.e., rubber tires, etc.) is prohibited.

(b) Fires set for the training of fire control personnel under the supervision of the appropriate public fire control official.

(c) Fires set for prevention of a fire hazard that would otherwise endanger human or animal life where no safe alternative is possible.

(d) Fires set for recreational purposes unless prohibited by local ordinances and restrictions.

(e) Fires set for the backyard reduction of leaves on the premises on which they fall unless prohibited by local ordinances and restrictions.

(f) Fires used to dispose of waste resulting from storm damage.

(g) Fires set for the purpose of disposing of vegetation in conjunction with site improvement, development, preparation for construction or right-of-way so long as such burning does not use starter or auxiliary fuels which cause excessive smoke (rubber tires, etc.); is not prohibited by local ordinances; is not within 500 yards of any occupied dwelling, commercial airport property, private air fields, or marked off runway aircraft approach corridors; does not cause a traffic hazard; and there is no High Fire Danger Alert declared by the Mississippi Forestry Commission or Emergency Air Pollution Episode Alert imposed by the Commission. Burning which meets all the requirements above except the 500-yard distance requirement is allowed if the conditions below are met:

(1) The fires set for the purpose above are within 500 yards of an occupied dwelling but not within 50 yards of the dwelling and a forced-draft air system is utilized on all fires to improve the combustion rate and reduce smoke.

(2) Burning is within 500 yards of commercial airport property, private air fields, or marked off runway aircraft approach corridors and approval to conduct burning is secured from the proper airport authority, owner or operator and such approval is communicated to the Commission in writing.

(h) Fires used for cooking of food for human beings.

(i) Approved safety flares to consume oil field or related waste products.

(j) The Commission may grant approval for flares used during the production testing of oil and gas wells provided the Commission is notified in advance and data is submitted and approved showing that air quality standards will not be exceeded.

(k) The direct incineration of oil field tank bottoms and other refuse products other than liquid oil that cannot be handled practicably in any other way provided that the following conditions are met:

(1) Permission is obtained from the State Oil and Gas Board.

(2) Burning is conducted between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m.

(3) The duration of the burn does not exceed 45 minutes.

(4) There is no High Fire Danger Alert declared by the Mississippi Forestry Commission or Emergency Air Pollution Episode Alert imposed by the Commission.

(5) The Commission may give approval for the burning of oil in the case of an oil spill provided the oil cannot be recovered.

7. The Commission may grant approval for fires set for other open burning practices approved by the Commission.

8. Incineration.

(a) The maximum discharge of particulate matter from any incinerator except those specified in paragraph (b) of this section, shall not exceed 0.2 grains per standard dry cubic foot of flue gases calculated to twelve percent (12%) carbon dioxide by volume for products of combustion. This limitation shall apply when the incinerator is operating at design capacity.

The carbon dioxide produced by combustion of any auxiliary fuels shall be excluded from the calculation to twelve percent (12%) carbon dioxide. After the adoption of these regulations, any new equipment shall be of the multiple chambered type or its equivalent for emission control. In critical areas where an installation is in close proximity of a residential area, an incinerator, except those specified in paragraph (b) of this section, shall be limited to emissions of 0.1 grains per standard dry cubic foot of flue gases calculated to twelve percent (12%) carbon dioxide by volume for products of combustion.

(b) The maximum discharge of smoke from the incineration of waste material resulting totally from the ginning of cotton shall not obscure an observer's view to a degree in excess of 40% opacity.

Startup operation may produce emissions of greater opacity for up to fifteen minutes per startup in any one hour not to exceed three (3) startups in any twenty-four (24) hour day.

9. Sampling Ports

(a) New Equipment: The owner or operator of any new air pollution control equipment, vented to the atmosphere, shall have necessary sampling ports and ease of accessibility after the adoption of these regulations.

(b) Existing Equipment: The owner or operator of air pollution control equipment that is in existence prior to the adoption of these regulations shall provide the necessary sampling ports and ease of accessibility when deemed necessary by this Commission and a reasonable time will be allowed to comply.

10. More Restrictive Emission Limits. The Commission reserves the right to prescribe or establish more restrictive emission limits as is deemed necessary in problem area. The expansion, alteration, or establishment of a new industry may also result in more restrictive emission limits than herein prescribed.

SECTION 4. SPECIFIC CRITERIA FOR SOURCES OF SULFUR COMPOUNDS

1. Sulfur Dioxide Emissions from Fuel Burning

(a) The maximum discharge of sulfur oxides from any fuel burning installation in which the fuel is burned primarily to produce heat or power by indirect heat transfer shall not exceed 4.8 pounds (measured as sulfur dioxide) per million BTU heat input.

(b) No person shall cause or permit the burning of fuel in any fuel burning equipment that results in an average emission of sulfur dioxide from any calendar year at a rate greater than was emitted by said fuel burning equipment for the corresponding calendar year 1970 unless otherwise authorized by the Commission. Installations under construction at the time of adoption of this regulation are excluded from this requirement.

(c) The maximum discharge of sulfur dioxide from any modified fuel burning unit whose generation capacity is less than 250 million BTU per hour and in which the fuel is burned primarily to produce heat or power by indirect heat transfer shall not exceed 2.4 pounds (measured as sulfur dioxide) per million BTU heat input. "Modification" shall mean any physical change in an Air Contaminant Source which increases emitted by such source or which results in the emission of any air pollutant (to which a standard applies) not previously emitted.

2. Sulfur Dioxides Emissions From Processes

(a) Except as otherwise provided herein, no person shall cause or permit the emission of gas containing sulfur oxides (measured as sulfur dioxide) in excess of 2,000 ppm (volume) from any existing process equipment, or in excess of 500 ppm (volume) from any new process equipment. The 500 ppm (volume) requirement shall apply for new equipment unless otherwise provided by the Commission.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph 2(f)-1 no person shall cause or permit the emission of any gas stream which contains hydrogen sulfide in excess of one grain per 100 standard cubic feet.

Gas streams containing hydrogen sulfide in excess of one grain per 100 standard cubic feet shall be incinerated at temperatures of not less than 1600^{0} F. for a period of not less than 0.5 seconds, or processed in such manner as to be equally or more effective for removing hydrogen sulfide.

processing to remove the sulfur dioxide generated in excess of this emission limitation.

Sulfur dioxide concentration limitations in the gas streams resulting from such incineration or processing shall be determined for each emission point on a case-by-case basis to insure that the resulting maximum ground level concentration of sulfur dioxide as determined by acceptable method or methods will be in compliance with the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for sulfur dioxide. Testing to determine the productive capacity of new fields shall be exempted from the emission limitation provisions of this paragraph of the regulation providing such testing has been previously negotiated and approved by the Mississippi Air and Water Control Commission.

This regulation shall not apply to sulfur recovery plants.

(c) No person shall cause or permit acid mist emissions from sulfuric acid manufacturing plants to exceed 0.5 pounds/ton of acid produced. Sulfur trioxide emissions from sulfuric acid manufacture are not to exceed 0.2 pounds/ton of acid produced.

(d) No person shall cause or permit emissions of sulfur oxides, calculated as sulfur dioxide, from a sulfur recovery plant to exceed 0.12 pounds per pound of sulfur processed.

(e) No person shall cause or permit emissions of sulfur oxides, calculated as sulfur dioxide, from primary nonferrous smelters to exceed that set forth according to the following equations.

Copper smelters: $Y = 0.2X$
Zinc smelters : $Y = 0.564X^{0.85}$
Lead smelters : $Y = 0.98X^{0.77}$

Where X is the total sulfur fed to the smelter in pounds/hour and Y is the allowable sulfur emissions in pounds/hour.

(f) Kraft Pulping Mills. All mills existing prior to adoption of this regulation and not modified subsequent thereto shall comply with the following emission limits:

(1) Recovery Boilers. The emission of TRS from all recovery furnace stacks shall not exceed two pounds of sulfur per ton equivalent air-dried kraft pulp, or from each recovery furnace stack seventy ppm, expressed as hydrogen sulfide on a dry gas basis, whichever is the most restrictive.

(2) Non-condensibles. Non-condensibles from digester systems, multipled-effect evaporators, and similar Kraft mill gas streams, shall be treated to reduce the emission of TRS equal to the reduction achieved by thermal oxidation in a kiln followed by alkaline scrubbing.

SECTION 5. SPECIFIC CRITERIA FOR SOURCES OF CHEMICAL EMISSIONS

1. Fluorides. No person shall allow the emission of fluorides into the ambient air to exceed four-tenths (0.4) pounds per ton of P_2O_5 or equivalent. The allowable emission of fluorides shall be calculated by multiplying the unit emission, specified above, times the expressed design production capacity of the installation or plant.

2. Miscellaneous Chemical Emissions. No person shall cause, permit, or allow the emission of toxic, noxious, or deleterious substances, in addition to those considered in these regulations, into the ambient air in concentrations sufficient to affect human health and well-being, or unreasonably interfere with the enjoyment of property or unreasonably and adversely affect plant or animal life beyond the boundaries of the property containing the air pollution source.

SECTION 6. NEW SOURCES

The provisions of this section apply to the owner or operator of any source listed herein, the construction or modification of which is commenced after the date of adoption of specific emission limitations applicable to such source.

1. Kraft Pulping Mills. All sources shall minimize gaseous and particulate emissions by use of modern equipment, devices, maintenance, and operating practices in accordance with best current technology. In no case shall emissions exceed the limits set forth in any applicable Federal Standard of Performance for New Stationary Sources.

SECTION 7. EXCEPTIONS

If any single source of emission or combination of sources of emission be found to compromise the ambient air quality in the State, beyond the limitations set forth in any national primary and secondary ambient air quality standards now or hereafter established by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act as amended December 31, 1970 (Public Law 91-640), not withstanding compliance with any maximum allowable emission rate allowed by this regulation, the Mississippi Air and Water Pollution Control Commission may require such further reduction in emissions from this or these sources as is necessary to obtain compliance with said national primary and secondary ambient air quality standards.

TABLE I

ALLOWABLE RATE OF EMISSION BASED ON PROCESS WEIGHT RATE

Process Weight	Input Rate or	Rate of Emission	Process Input Weight Rate		Rate of Emission
Lb/Hr	Tons/Hr	Lb/Hr	Lb/Hr or Tons/Hr		Lb/Hr
100	0.05	0.551	16,000	8	16.5
200	0.10	0.877	18,000	9	17.9
400	0.20	1.40	20,000	10	19.2
600	0.30	1.83	30,000	15	25.2
800	0.40	2.22	40,000	20	30.5
1,000	0.50	2.58	50,000	25	35.4
1,500	0.75	3.38	60,000	30	40.0
2,000	1.00	4.10	70,000	35	44.4
2,500	1.25	4.76	80,000	40	48.6
3,000	1.50	5.38	90,000	45	52.5
3,500	1.75	5.96	100,000	50	56.4
4,000	2.00	6.52	120,000	60	63.7
5,000	2,50	7.58	140,000	70	70.6
6,000	3.00	8.56	160,000	80	77.3
7,000	3.50	9.49	200,000	100	89.7
8,000	4.00	10.4	1,000,000	500	264.0
9,000	4.50	11.2	2,000,000	1,000	420.0
10,000	5.00	12.0	6,000,000	3,000	876.0
12,000	6.00	13.6			

Exemptions from Rules and Regulations

Emissions occurring during major upsets may not be required to meet the allowable emission levels set by the Rules and Regulations upon proper notification if a determination is made by the Exectuive Director after consultation with appropriate local agencies that the upset conditions were unavoidable and that a shutdown or other correction actions were taken as soon as practicable.

Emissions occurring during start-up or shutdown of processes for maintenance purposes or during periods of maintenance may not be required to meet the allowable emission levels set by the Rules and Regulations if so determined by the Executive Director upon proper notification. The Executive Director may specify the amount, time, and duration of emissions that will be allowed during start-up and shutdown and during periods of maintenance.

SECTION 8. TESTING METHODS

Testing to determine compliance with the preceding regulations shall be done in accordance with the test methods and procedures as approved by the Environmental Protection Agency.

MISSISSIPPI AIR AND WATER POLLUTION
CONTROL COMMISSION

PERMIT REGULATIONS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND/OR
OPERATION OF AIR EMISSIONS EQUIPMENT

APC-S-2, Adopted May 8, 1970
Amended May 11, 1972
Amended January 31, 1978

1.1 General Requirements

1.1.1 Definitions.

1.1.1.1 "Applicable Rules and Regulations." Commission regulations concerning air emissions and air quality established pursuant to State Law, all Federal new source requirements established pursuant to the Federal Act, and all other Federal regulations established pursuant to Title 1 of the Federal Act.

1.1.1.2 "Commission." The Mississippi Air and Water Pollution Control Commission.

1.1.1.3 "EPA." The U. S. Environmental Protection Agency.

1.1.1.4 "Federal Act." The Federal Clean Air Act as amended in 1977, and any subsequent amendments.

1.1.1.5 "Permit Board". The Mississippi Air and Water Pollution Control Permit Board.

1.1.1.6 "State Law." The Mississippi Air and Water Pollution Control Law, specifically, Sections 49-17-1 through 49-17-43 of the Mississippi Code of 1972, and, and any subsequent amendments.

1.1.2 General Permit Requirements.

1.1.2.2 Pursuant to the authority granted by Section 49-17-29, Mississippi Code of 1972, it shall be unlawful for any person to build, erect, alter, replace, use or operate any equipment which will cause the issuance of air contaminants unless he holds a permit from the Permit Board, except repairs or maintenance of equipment for which a permit has been previously issued.

It is the direct responsibility of each and every industry, operation or facility, existing or proposed which emits or conceivably will emit

dust, fumes, mist, smoke, particulate matter, vapor, gas or any combination thereof, regardless of quantity, to make application for and secure the proper permit, or permits, as described in the following sections of this Regulation.

1.2 Existing Facility

1.2.1 Definitions.

"Existing Facility." Any equipment, machines, devices, articles, contrivances or installations, built, installed or erected prior to May 11, 1972, that emits dust, fumes, mist, smoke, other particulate matter, vapor, gas or any combination thereof from the same process or related operation.

1.2.2 Application for Permit to Operate an Existing Facility.

1.2.2.1 The application must be submitted on the form supplied by the Permit Board.

1.2.2.2 A separate application for a Permit to Operate an Existing Facility shall be submitted for each existing facility.

1.2.2.3 Each application must be signed by the applicant. The signature of the applicant shall constitute an agreement that the applicant assumes the responsibility for any alterations, additions or changes in operation that may be necessary to achieve and maintain emission standards or compliance with any other applicable regulations.

1.2.2.4 An application for a permit to operate an existing facility must be submitted if no valid Permit to Operate is held.

1.2.2.5 Failure to make application for a Permit to Operate an Existing Facility shall be considered a violation of the State Law and all violators shall be subject to prosecution.

1.2.2.6 Under no circumstances shall an extension be granted for the submission of an Application to Operate an Existing Facility.

1.2.2.7 The Permit Board may require additional information from the applicant in the event the application does not clearly define the points or sources of emissions.

1.2.2.8 Upon written request by the Permit Board the applicant shall furnish the necessary information to clearly and adequately define the points or sources of emission or supply any other information determined necessary by the Permit Board.

1.3 Standards for Granting Permit to Operate

1.3.1 An existing facility that can adequately demonstrate, either by stack emissions data or by acceptable mathematical methods, or by visible emissions evaluation, or by a combination of these methods, as described in Section 2.6 and 2.7, that emissions from the facility are in compliance with all applicable rules and regulations and can also adequately demonstrate that the operation of their facility will not interfere with the attainment and maintenance of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards will be granted a three (3) year Permit to Operate, provided the requirements of Section 1.5 have also been met.

1.3.2 Those existing facilities that cannot meet the requirements of the preceding section shall be granted a Tolerance Permit and given a reasonable amount of time to comply with the requirements of Section 1.3.1.

1.4 Tolerance Permit

1.4.1 A Tolerance Permit may be issued to an existing facility that employs air pollution control equipment deemed inadequate by the Permit Board to meet requirements of the State law and Federal Act.

1.4.2 A Tolerance Permit shall supersede and cause to expire all previously issued permits to that facility.

1.4.3 A Tolerance Permit shall set forth a definite time limit for achieving and maintaining compliance with emission standards and all other rules and regulations of the Commission.

1.4.4 Within sixty (60) days from the issuance date of the Tolerance Permit it shall be the responsibility of the facility to present to the Permit Board, an approvable implementation schedule setting forth the type of equipment and proposed dates of installation in order to achieve compliance with the rules and regulations of the Commission.

1.4.5 Those facilities failing to submit an approvable implementation schedule within the prescribed sixty (60) days will be issued an implementation schedule by the Permit Board. In no instance will an implementation schedule written by the Permit Board extend beyond eighteen (18) months for total compliance with Section 1.3.1 of this regulation.

1.4.6 A facility operating under a Tolerance Permit will be required to submit periodic reports to the Permit Board describing the work accomplished and the proposed work to be completed.

1.4.7 The frequency of these periodic reports shall be determined by the Permit Board at the time the implementation schedule is submitted. However, the maximum reporting interval shall not exceed six (6) months.

1.4.8 Upon Completion of the proposed installation, alteration or modifications, the applicant shall be responsible for submitting performance data as stated in Section 2.6 or Section 2.7.

1.4.9 Should performance data fail to prove the air pollution control equipment adequate, the applicant may be granted a ninety (90) day extension to install or modify the necessary additional control equipment.

1.4.10 At the end of this ninety (90) day extension, the applicant shall again be charged with the responsibility to prove adequacy by performance testing as described in Section 2.6 and Section 2.7.

1.4.11 Failure to be in compliance after this ninety (90) day period shall constitute a per day violation by the operation of the inadequate facility and the applicant subject to prosecution under the State Law.

1.4.12 A facility operating under a Tolerance Permit and having met the requirements of Section 1.3.1 will be issued written notification of approval and their Tolerance Permit caused to expire and replaced by a three-year Permit to Operate.

1.5 Emission Reduction Schedule

1.5.1 It is the responsibility of each and every existing facility with actual emissions in excess of 0.25 tons per day, total air contaminants and other significant sources, to have a Commission approved emissions reduction schedule which shall set forth preplanned abatement strategies in the event an emergency episode does arise.

1.5.2 Required Information

1.5.2.1 The emissions reduction schedule must have three (3) stages of reduction procedures: (1) Alert level reduction; (2) Warning level reduction; and (3) Emergency level reduction.

1.5.2.2 Each level of reduction procedures must show the type and source of air contaminants, the amount of reduction of contaminants, the time required to reduce and the manner in which reduction will be achieved.

1.5.3 The emissions reduction schedule shall be subject to review and approval by the Commission.

1.5.4 An unacceptable emissions reduction schedule shall be returned to the applicant along with the Commission's reasons for denial.

1.5.5 The applicant shall have not more than thirty (30) days to amend a disapproved emissions reduction schedule to conform with the emission reduction standards as set forth by the Commission.

1.5.6 Any person aggrieved by the requirements to amend an emissions reduction schedule shall be entitled to a hearing.

1.5.7 Should an applicant fail to submit an emission reduction schedule within the allowable time period or fail to submit an amended preplanned strategy, the Commission will establish or revise said plan to cause it to meet the standards as set forth by the Commission.

1.5.8 Such established or revised preplanned strategies will thereafter be the preplanned strategies which the applicant will put into effect upon the issuance of an appropriate order by the Commission.

1.6 Renewal of Permit to Operate an Existing Facility

1.6.1 A permit to operate shall expire three (3) years from the issuance date of said permit.

1.6.2 Not less than ninety (90) days prior to the expiration date of the permit to operate, the applicant will make application for renewal of a permit to operate if the applicant desires to continue operation of that facility.

1.6.3 The application for renewal of a permit to operate will be substantiated with current emissions data, test results or reports or other data as deemed necessary.

1.6.4 The procedures shall then be followed as described in Section 3.0.

1.7 Suspension or Revocation of Permit to Operate

1.7.1 A permit to operate may be suspended or revoked by the Permit Board for the violation of applicable rules and regulations.

1.7.2 A permit to operate may be suspended or revoked for not complying with orders to reduce emissions during an air pollution episode or by violating any provisions made a part of the permit to operate.

1.7.3 A permit to operate shall be suspended if a facility ceases operation for a period of eighteen (18) months or more.

1.8 Transfer of Permit

1.8.1 Any attempt to transfer a permit to operate to another owner or another location will automatically revoke the permit.

1.8.2 A facility operating under a valid permit to operate and wishing to relocate must obtain a new permit to operate from the Permit Board prior to beginning operation at the new location.

2.0 New Facility

2.1 Definitions

2.1.1 "Fixed Capital Cost." The capital needed to provide all the depreciable components.

2.1.2 "New Facility." Any equipment, machines, devices, articles, contrivances or installations, built or erected on or after May 11, 1972, or any existing facility modified or reconstructed on or after said date that emits dust, fumes, mist, smoke, other particulate matter, vapor, gas or any combination thereof from the same process or related operation.

2.1.3 "Reconstruction." The replacement of components of an existing facility to such an extent that:

(1) The fixed capital cost of the new components exceeds 50 percent of the fixed capital cost that would be required to construct a comparable entirely new facility, and

(2) It is technologically and economically feasible to meet the applicable standards for a new facility.

2.2 Preliminary Information Requirements

2.2.1 Not less than thirty (30) days prior to the submission of an application for a permit to construct a new facility, a preliminary engineering study must be submitted to the Permit Board for review.

2.2.2 The preliminary study shall be conducted by a professional engineer registered in the State of Mississippi.

2.2.3 The preliminary study must include a discussion of the operation, the possible points of emissions, type of emissions, process weight values or pounds per hour capacity or some definite proposed input and output production values.

2.2.4 If a preliminary study is rejected, the Permit Board shall notify the applicant in writing as to the reasons for denial.

2.2.5 If a preliminary study is denied, the applicant may resubmit the study noting the changes in design as noted by the Permit Board.

2.2.6 The Permit Board reserves the right to waive the requirements of Section 2.2 for certain types of facilities.

2.3 Application for Permit to Construct New Facility

2.3.1 The application must be submitted on the form supplied by the Permit Board.

2.3.2 A separate application must be submitted for each new facility.

2.3.3 Each application must bear the signature and registration number of the professional engineer responsible for the design or review of the new facility.

2.3.4 The professional engineer approving the design of the new facility must be registered in the State of Mississippi.

2.3.5 The registered professional engineer by his signature shall assume responsibility for the design of the new facility.

2.3.6 Each application must be signed by the applicant. The signature of the applicant shall constitute an agreement that the applicant assumes the responsibility for any alterations, additions or changes in operation that may be necessary to achieve and maintain compliance with all applicable rules and regulations.

2.3.7 An application for permit to construct a new facility must be submitted and approved prior to the start of actual construction or installation.

2.3.8 Failure to apply for a permit to construct a new facility or the premature start of construction without the written consent of the Permit Board shall constitute a violation of the State Law and all violators shall be subject to prosecution.

2.3.9 Information Required

2.3.9.1 Each application for permit to construct a new facility must be accompanied by two (2) complete sets of site drawings, construction drawings, design calculations and specifications.

2.3.9.2 Upon written request by the Permit Board, the applicant shall furnish any additional information necessary to evaluate the design adequacy of the new facility.

2.3.9.3 All construction drawings and plan descriptions must be approved and stamped by the registered professional engineer whose name appears on the application for permit to construct a new facility.

2.4 Application Review

2.4.1 The Permit Board shall act within one hundred eighty (180) days on an application for permit to construct a new facility.

2.4.2 If the new facility is deemed inadequate in regard to the rules and regulations of the Commission, the applicant shall be notified in writing describing the reasons for permit denial.

2.4.3 The applicant shall then be allowed to submit the corrected designs to the Permit Board for their review.

2.4.4 If the application and proposed new facility is found to be adequate in regard to all applicable rules and regulations, the applicant shall be so notified and a permit to construct issued.

2.4.5 Standards for Approving Applications to Construct a New Facility

2.4.5.1 A new facility shall be designed and constructed so as to operate without causing a violation of any applicable rules and regulations.

2.4.5.2 A new facility shall be designed and constructed so as to operate without interfering with the attainment and maintenance of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards.

2.4.5.3 A new facility shall be designed and equipped in accordance with the latest control technology in order to reduce emissions to a minimum where reasonable and practical or otherwise required.

2.4.5.4 The construction of a new facility shall be performed in such a manner so as to reduce both point sources and fugitive dust emissions to a minimum.

2.4.5.5 A new facility, if so required by the Permit Board, shall be provided with:

(a) Sampling ports as stipulated by the Permit Board

(b) Safe access to each port, and

(c) Instrumentation to monitor and record emissions data.

2.4.6 Cancellation of Permit to Construct a New Facility

2.4.6.1 The Permit Board may revoke approval to construct should construction not begin within one (1) year from the date of issuance or should construction be suspended for one (1) year or more.

2.4.6.2 An applicant may request an extension of the expiration date by stating in writing the reasons for an extension.

2.4.7 Certification of Construction

2.4.7.1 Upon the completion of construction or installation of an approved facility, the registered professional engineer who approved the design of said construction or installation shall notify the Permit Board that construction or installation was performed in accordance with the approved plans and specifications on file with the Permit Board.

2.4.7.2 Should the registered engineer who approved the design of said construction or installation not be in a capacity or position to certify construction, a letter stating the reasons why must accompany the certification of construction by the engineer so certifying construction.

2.4.7.3 Should it become necessary to make minor field adjustments in the previously approved plans and specifications for a facility, it is required that these changes or corrections be brought to the attention of the Permit Board prior to construction certification.

2.4.7.4 Should the construction or installation of a new facility not be in accordance with the approved plans and specifications on file with the Permit Board, this shall be deemed falsification of data and constitute a violation of the Commission's rules and regulations.

2.4.8 Additional Requirements for a Construction Permit for a New Facility Impacting a Non-Attainment Area.

2.4.8.1 Definitions

(a) "Air pollution control equipment". Control equipment which is not, aside from air pollution control laws and regulations, vital to production of the normal product of the source or to its normal operation.

(b) "Lowest achievable emission rate". That rate of emissions which reflects the most stringent emission limitation which is contained in the Implementation Plan of any state for such class or category of source unless the owner or operator of the proposed facility demonstrates that such limitations are not achievable, or the most stringent emission limitation which is achieved in practice by such class or category of source, whichever is more stringent. In no event shall the application of this term permit a proposed new or modified source to emit any pollutant in excess of the amount allowable under Federal new source standards of performance.

(c) "Non-attainment area". A geographical area of the state in which violations of a National Ambient Air Quality Standard is occurring and which has been designated by the Commission as non-attainment with respect to that standard.

(d) "Non-attainment area Implementation Plan". A revision to the Commission Implementation Plan for the Control of Air Pollution, such revision having been adopted by the Commission and approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Federal Act, for the purpose of attainment and maintenance of the applicable National Ambient Air Quality Standard in a non-attainment area.

(e) "Potential to emit". The emission rate which would occur if air pollution control equipment is not operated.

(f) "Reasonable further progress". An annual incremental reduction in emissions of the applicable air pollutant in order to provide for the attainment of the applicable National Ambient Air Quality Standard by the applicable statutory deadlines.

2.4.8.2 A new facility whose location impacts a non-attainment area for which a non-attainment area Implementation Plan is in effect and which has the potential to emit 100 tons per year or more of the applicable air pollutant which contributes to violations of the National Ambient Air Quality Standard for which the area is non-attainment must also meet the following requirements before a Construction Permit is issued:

(a) The facility must meet the lowest achievable emission rate for the applicable air pollutant.

(b) When the applicable non-attainment area Implementation Plan contains a Reasonable Further Progress Schedule the Permit Board must determine that by the time the facility is to commence operation total combined allowable emissions of the applicable air pollutant from existing sources in the area, the proposed new facility, and all other new facilities in the area shall be no greater than the total allowable emissions for the non-attainment area which represents reasonable further progress for attaining the standard as defined in the applicable non-attainment area Implementation Plan Reasonable Further Progress Schedule.

(c) The owner or operator of the proposed new facility must demonstrate that all sources which have the potential to emit 100 tons per year or more of any air pollutant and which are owned or operated by such person (or by any entity controlling, controlled by, or under common control with such person) in the state are subject to emission limitations and are in compliance, or on a schedule for compliance, with all applicable emission limitations contained in any applicable rules and regulations.

2.5 Performance Evaluation Permit

2.5.1 Application for Performance Evaluation Permit shall be made within thirty (30) days prior to facility startup.

2.5.2 Application for Performance Evaluation Permit shall be in the form of a written request.

2.5.3 A Performance Evaluation Permit shall be issued in accordance with the applicable rules and regulations and shall provide a reasonable time for performance evaluation commencing from the startup date of the facility.

2.5.4 A Performance Evaluation Permit shall not be issued prior to the receipt of the certification of construction as described in Section 2.4.8.

2.5.5 A Performance Evaluation Permit shall govern that period of time during which the facility shall demonstrate either by stack emission data, or by acceptable mathematical methods, or by visible emissions evaluation, or by a combination of these methods that the emissions from the facility do not exceed emission standards as defined in any applicable rules and regulations and that the operation of the facility does not interfere with the attainment and maintenance of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards.

2.5.6 The Permit Board reserves the right to perform such performance evaluations should it be so decided.

2.5.7 The method, or methods, used to evaluate the performance of a new facility and the responsible part shall conform with any applicable rules and regulations and shall be stipulated by the Permit Board at the time of issuance of the Performance Evaluation Permit.

2.5.8 Should performance evaluation, or a portion thereof, be stipulated as visible emission evaluation, the person or persons performing such evaluation shall be currently certified in smoke evaluation.

2.5.9 Should performance evaluation, or a portion thereof, be stipulated as stack emission data, the procedures as described in Section 2.6 of this regulation shall be adhered to.

2.5.10 Should performance evaluation, or a portion thereof, be stipulated as acceptable mathematical methods, the procedures as described in Section 2.7 shall be adhered to.

2.5.11 Should a facility not be able to adequately perform such evaluation within the one-hundred and twenty (120) day period, or through the process of evaluation demonstrate that the facility is inadequate, said facility may be granted an extension of the Performance Evaluation Permit provided that it can be demonstrated that the facility has been actively engaged in evaluating the performance of said facility and that the facility has acceptably met the requirements of all preceding sub-sections or Section 2.0 of this regulation.

2.5.12 An extension of the Performance Evaluation Permit in no instance shall be greater than one-hundred and eighty (180) days.

2.5.13 A facility that cannot adequately demonstrate compliance with the rules and regulations of the Commission, or the need for an extension of the Performance Evaluation Permit shall be subject to a per day violation for the operation of said facility.

2.5.14 A facility granted an extension of the Performance Evaluation Permit shall, at the time of request for extension, state, by means of an implementation schedule, the proposed correction, adjustments, additional equipment, etc. to be employed to achieve and maintain compliance with the rules and regulations of the Commission.

2.6 Performance Testing

2.6.1 A facility, so directed, shall be granted one hundred and twenty (120) days to substantiate, by the submission data, the adequacy of their control equipment.

2.6.2 Requirements.

2.6.2.1 The stack analysis will be performed in accordance with the methods as set forth by the Permit Board.

2.6.2.2 The results of the stack analysis shall be consistent (in units) with the emission standards as set forth in any applicable rules and regulations.

2.6.2.3 Performance testing will be conducted at the expense of the applicant.

2.6.2.4 The Permit Board may monitor performance tests and conduct performance tests. Proper notification of performance tests shall be provided to the Permit Board in accordance with applicable rules and regulations or as deemed necessary by the Permit Board.

2.6.2.5 A facility which emits or causes to be emitted matter other than through a stack or a defined outlet of an air cleaning device may be classified inadequate in regard to control equipment.

2.6.2.6 The stack analysis report shall include but not be limited to the following:

1. Detailed description of testing procedures.

2. Sample calculation.

3. Results.

4. Comparison of results to all applicable rules and regulations.

2.7 Performance Evaluation Report

2.7.1 Acceptable mathematical methods to demonstrate control adequacy shall include but not be limited to the following:

A. An emission inventory including:

1. Location and description of control equipment at each point source.

2. Determination of all possible pollutants at each point source, characteristics, conditions, particle size distribution, etc.

3. Determination of process weight rate at each point of emission.

4. Listing of all stack parameters at each point of emission.

5. Detailed description of input material (e.g. percent sulfur content, percent moisture, average BTU heating value, etc.)

B. A detailed engineering report including:

1. Sufficient calculation to demonstrate uncontrolled emissions.

2. Sufficient calculations to support or show design efficiency of control equipment.

3. Sufficient calculations to demonstrate controlled emissions.

4. Comparison of calculated controlled emissions with the applicable emission standards as set forth in Regulation APC-S-1.

2.8 Emissions Reduction Schedule

2.8.1 It shall be the responsibility of each and every new facility with actual emissions in excess of 0.25 tons per day, total air contaminants, and all other significant sources, to supply the Commission with an emissions reduction schedule which shall set forth preplanned abatement strategies in the event an emergency episode does arise.

2.8.2 Within one hundred and twenty (120) days from the startup date of a new facility it shall be the responsibility of the applicant to supply the Commission with an emissions reduction schedule which shall set forth preplanned abatement strategies in the event an emergency episode does arise.

2.8.3 Required Information.

2.8.3.1 The emissions reduction schedule must have three (3) stages of reduction procedures.

1. Alert level reduction

2. Warning level reduction

3. Emergency level reduction

2.8.3.2 Each level of reduction procedures must show the type and source of air contaminant, the amount of reduction of contaminants, the time involved in reduction and the manner in which reduction will be achieved.

2.8.4 The emissions reduction schedule shall be subject to review and approval by the Commission.

2.8.5 An unacceptable emissions reduction schedule shall be returned to the applicant along with the Commission's reasons for denial.

2.8.6 The applicant shall have not more than thirty (30) days to amend his emissions reduction schedule to conform with the emission reduction standards as set forth by the Commission.

2.8.7 Any person aggrieved by the requirements to amend an emissions reduction schedule shall be entitled to a hearing.

2.8.8 Should an applicant fail to submit an emissions reductions schedule within the allowable time period or fail to submit an amended preplanned strategy, the Commission will establish or revise said plan to cause it to meet the standards as set forth by the Commission.

2.8.9 Such established or revised preplanned strategies will thereafter be the preplanned strategy which the applicant will put into effect upon the issuance of an appropriate order by the Commission.

2.9 Permit to Operate

2.9.1 Standards for Granting Permit to Operate.

2.9.1.1 No new facility shall be granted a permit to operate until the following conditions have been met:

(a) Established by emissions data, test results or reports that the facility has achieved and can maintain emission standards as set forth by any applicable rules and regulations and through the operation of said facility will not interfere with the attainment and maintenance of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards.

(b) Complied with all rules and regulations of the Commission.

(c) Submitted an acceptable emissions reduction schedule.

2.9.2 Issuance of Permit to Operate

2.9.2.1 A facility having achieved the standards as set forth in Section 2.9.1 shall be granted a permit to operate an air pollution control system.

2.9.2.2 A permit to operate shall contain all requirements and conditions necessary to assure compliance with all applicable rules and regulations. Any conditions or requirements contained in EPA new source approvals will be incorporated in the permit to operate.

2.9.2.3 This permit to operate shall expire three (3) years from the issuance date of said permit.

2.9.2.4 Not less than ninety (90) days prior to the expiration date of the permit to operate, the applicant will make application for renewal of a permit to operate if the applicant desires to continue operation of that facility.

2.9.2.5 The application for renewal of a permit to operate will be substantiated with current emissions data, test results or reports or other data as deemed necessary.

2.9.2.6 The procedure shall then be similar to that described in Section 3.0.

2.9.3 Suspension or Revocation of Permit to Operate.

2.9.3.1 A permit to operate may be suspended or revoked by the Permit Board for the violation of rules and regulations.

2.9.3.2 A permit to operate may be suspended or revoked for not complying with orders or reduce emissions during an air pollution episode or by violating any provisions made a part of the permit to operate.

2.9.3.3 A permit to operate shall be suspended if a facility ceases operation for a period of eighteen (18) months or more.

2.9.4 Transfer of permit.

2.9.4.1 Any attempt to transfer a permit to operate to another owner or another location will automatically revoke the permit.

2.9.4.2 A facility operating under a valid permit to operate and wishing to relocate must obtain a new permit to operate from the Permit Board prior to beginning operation at the new location.

3.0 Renewal of Permit to Operate

3.1 Procedures for Renewal of Permit to Operate

3.1.1 A permit to operate shall expire three (3) years from the issuance date of said permit.

3.1.2 Not less than ninety (90) days prior to the expiration date of the permit to operate, the applicant will make application for renewal of a permit to operate if the applicant desires to continue operation of that facility.

3.1.3 The application for renewal of a permit to operate will be substantiated with current emissions data, test results or reports on the data as deemed necessary.

3.2 Standards for Renewal of Permit to Operate

3.2.1 A facility that can adequately demonstrate either by stack emissions data, or by acceptable mathematical methods, or by visible emissions evaluation, or by a combination of these methods that the emissions from said facility are in compliance with the emission limitations as set forth in any applicable rules and regulations or any subsequent

emission limitations and also that the operation of said facility is not interfering with the maintenance of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards shall be reissued a three (3) year permit to operate. The permit shall contain all requirements contained in any previously issued EPA new source approvals.

3.3 Tolerance Permit

3.3.1 A Tolerance Permit may be issued to a facility that either employs inadequate air pollution control equipment or through the operation of said facility is interfering with the attainment and maintenance of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards.

3.3.2 A Tolerance Permit shall supersede and cause to expire all previously issued permits to that facility.

3.3.3 A Tolerance Permit shall set forth a definite time limit for achieving and maintaining compliance with emission standards and all other rules and regulations of the Commission.

3.3.4 This time limit shall be stipulated by the Permit Board at the time of issuance of the Tolerance Permit.

3.3.5 This time limit shall take into account the necessary time to order, ship and install the necessary equipment, or make adjustments or corrections of existing equipment to achieve compliance with the rules and regulations of the Commission.

3.3.6 Upon completion of installation or modification of the necessary equipment, the applicant shall be responsible for submitting performance data as stated in Section 2.6 and Section 2.7 as directed by the Permit Board.

3.3.7 Should performance data fail to prove the air pollution control equipment adequate, the facility shall be subject to a per day violation for the continued operation of said facility.

3.3.8 A facility that can adequately demonstrate compliance with the requirements of Section 3.2.1 shall then be reissued a three (3) year permit to operate.

4.0 Inspection and Emission Reporting Requirements

4.1 Inspection

4.1.1 All facilities holding a permit to operate shall be subject to a periodic inspection commencing with the issuance of a permit to operate.

4.1.2 The facility shall be evaluated with respect to visible emissions, fugitive dustand overall facility maintenance of air cleaning devices.

4.1.3 Those facilities holding other than a permit to operate shall be subjected to more frequent inspections in order to evaluate the progress the facility is making towards achieving and maintaining compliance with the rules and regulations of the Commission.

4.2 Emission Reporting

4.2.1 The Permit Board may require the installation, maintenance and use of monitoring equipment as deemed necessary.

4.2.2 The Permit Board may require the maintenance of records relating to the operation of air contamination sources and any authorized representative of the Commission may examine and copy any such records pertaining to the operation of such air contaminant source. Copies of such records shall be submitted to the Permit Board upon request.

4.2.3 Internal reports, memoranda, field reports, laboratory analysis and like material, other than emission data, shall be treated confidentially by the Commission.

4.2.4 Emission data shall be available for public inspection between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, at the Office of the Commission.

5.0 Exclusions and Variances

5.1 The Commission may specify certain classes or sizes of articles, machines, equipment, or other contrivances, as being exempt from the requirements to obtain permits. The Commission shall maintain an official list of the above exemptions for public inspection and shall also reserve the right to delete, add-on, modify, or otherwise change the exclusion list to effectuate the best possible control measures. A facility excluded by the permit exclusion list will not be exempt from complying with any other applicable rules and regulations.

5.2 Institutions of higher learning, federal facilities or affiliated state agencies engaged in research and development may be granted exemptions to certain specific sections of this Regulation (APC-S-2) for the development, testing or demonstration of experimental facilities, operations or contrivances that emit or cause the emission of air contaminants, provided formal written request is made to the Commission with sufficient data to support the experimental characteristics of said facility, operation or contrivance.

MISSISSIPPI AIR AND WATER POLLUTION

CONTROL COMMISSION

REGULATIONS FOR PREVENTION OF AIR POLLUTION
EMERGENCY EPISODES

APC-S-3
Adopted January 25, 1972

SECTION 1. GENERAL

(1) Authority. Pursuant to the authority granted by Section 7106-123, Mississippi Code of 1942, Recompiled, the following regulations are adopted to prevent the excessive buildup of air pollutants during air pollution episodes, thereby preventing the occurrence of an emergency due to the effects of these pollutants on the health of persons.

SECTION 2. DEFINITIONS

(1) "Air Standards." The maximum allowable concentration of any air contaminant existing in the ambient air during a stated period of time, as adopted by the Commission.

(2) "Director." The Executive Director of the Mississippi Air and Water Pollution Control Commission.

SECTION 3. EPISODE CRITERIA

Conditions justifying the proclamation of an air pollution alert, air pollution warning, or air pollution emergency shall be deemed to exist whenever the Director determines that the accumulation of air pollutents in any place is attaining or has attained levels which could if such levels are sustained or exceeded, lead to a substantial threat to the health of persons. In making this determination, the Director will be guided by the following criteria:

(a) "Air Pollution Forecast": An internal watch by the Department of Air Pollution Control shall be actuated by a National Weather Service advisory that Atmospheric Stagnation Advisory is in effect or the equivalent local forecast of stagnant atmospheric condition.

(b) "Alert": The Alert level is that concentration of pollutants at which first stage control actions are to begin. An Alert will be declared when any one of the following levels is reached at any moniter-ing site:

The SO_2 level is equal to or greater than 0.3 ppm (800 g/m3) for a 24-hour average.

The particulates level is equal to or greater than 3 COHs or 375 g/m^3 for a 25-hour average.

SO_2 and particulate combined--product of SO_2, ppm, 24-hour average, and COHs, 24-hour average equal to 0.2 or product of SO_2-- g/m^3m, 24-hour average, and particulate g/m^3, 24-hour average equal to 65000.

The CO level is equal to or greater than 15 ppm (17 mg/m^3) for an 8-hour average.

The oxidant (O_3) level is equal to or greater than .1 ppm (200 g/m^3) for a 1-hour average.

The NO2 level is equal to or greater than 0.6 ppm (1130 g/m^3) for a 1-hour average or 0.15 ppm (282 g/m^3) for a 24-hour average, and meteorological conditions are such the pollutant concentration can be expected to remain at the above levels for twelve (12) or more hours or increase unless control actions are taken.

(c) "Warning": The warning level indicates that air quality is continuing to degrade and that additional control action are necessary. A warning will be declared when any one of the following levels is reached at any monitoring site:

The SO_2 level is equal to or greater than 0.6 ppm (1600 g/m^3) for a 24-hour average.

The particulates level is equal to or greater than 5.0 COHs or 625 g/m^3, for a 24-hour average.

SO_2 and particulates combined--produce of SO_2, ppm, 24-hour average and COHs, 24-hour average equal to 0.8 or product of SO_2, g/m^3, 24-hour average and particulate g/m^3, 24-hour average and particulate g/m^3, 24-hour average equal to 261000.

The CO level is equal to or greater than 30 ppm (34 mg/m^3) for an 8-hour average.

The oxidant (O_3) level is equal to or greater than 0.4 ppm (800 g/m^3) for a 1-hour average.

The NO_2 level is equal to or greater than 1.3 ppm (2260 g/m^3) for a 1-hour average or 0.3 ppm (565 g/m^3) for a 24-hour average and meteorological conditions are such that pollutant concentrations can be expected to remain at the above levels for twelve (12) or more hours or

increase unless control actions are taken.

(d) "Emergency": The emergency level indicates that air quality is continuing to degrade to a level that should never be reached and that the most stringent control actions are necessary. An emergency will be declared when any one of the following levels is reached at any monitoring site:

The SO_2 level is equal to or greater than 0.8 ppm (2100 g/m^3) for a 24-hour average.

The particulates level is equal to or greater than 7.0 COHs or (875 g/m^3) for a 24-hour average.

SO_2 and particulate combined--product of SO_2 ppm. 24-hour average and COHs, 24-hour average equal to 1.2 or product of SO_2 g/m^3, 24-hour average and particulate g/m^3, 24-hour average equal to 393000.

The CO level is equal to or greater than 40 ppm (46 mg/m^3) for an 8-hour average.

The oxidant (O_3) level is equal to or greater than 0.6 ppm (1200 g/m^3) for a 1-hour average.

The NO_2 level is equal to or greater than 1.6 ppm (3000 g/m^3) for a 1-hour average or 0.4 ppm (750 g/m^3) for a 24-hour average and the meteorological conditions are such that this condition can be expected to continue for twelve (12) or more hours.

(e) "Termination": Once declared, any status reached by application of these criteria will remain in effect until the criteria for that level are no longer met. At such time, the next lower status will be assumed.

SECTION 4. EMISSION CONTROL ACTION PROGRAMS

(1) Any person responsible for the operation of a source of air contaminant which emits 0.25 tons per day or more of air contaminants for which air standards have been adopted shall prepare emission control action programs, consistent with good industrial practice and safe operating procedures, for reducing the emission of air contaminants into the outdoor atmosphere during periods of an AIR POLLUTION ALERT, AIR POLLUTION WARNING, AND AIR POLLUTION EMERGENCY. Emission control action programs shall be designed to reduce or eliminate emissions of air contaminants into the outdoor atmosphere in accordance with the objectives set forth in Tables 1-5 which are made part of this Section.

(2) Emission control action programs as required under Section 4

(1) shall be in writing and show the source of air contaminant, the approximate amount of reduction of contaminants, the approximate time required to effect the program, a brief description of the manner in which the reduction will be achieved during each stage of an air pollution episode, and such other information as the Commission shall deem pertinent.

(3) During a condition of AIR POLLUTION ALERT, AIR POLLUTION WARNING, AND AIR POLLUTION EMERGENCY, emission control action programs as required by Section 4(1) shall be made available on the premises to any person authorized to enforce the provisions of the Commission's emergency procedure.

(4) Emission control action programs as required by Section 4(1) shall be submitted to the Commission in accordance with procedures described in Regulation APC-S-2; such emission control action programs shall be subject to review and approval by the Commission. If, in the opinion of the Commission, such emission control action programs do not effectively carry out the objectives as setforth in Tables 1-5, the Commission may disapprove said emission control action programs, state its reason for disapproval and order the preparation of amended emission control action programs within the time period specified in the order. Any person aggrieved by the order requiring the preparation of a revised program is entitled to a hearing in accordance with Section 7106-120, Mississippi Code of 1942, Recompiled. If the person responsible fails within the time period specified in the order to submit an amended emission control action program which in the opinion of the Commission meets the said objectives, the Commission may revise the emission control action program to cause it to meet these objectives. Such revised program will thereafter be the emission control action program which the person responsible will put into effect upon the issuance of an appropriate order by the Commission.

SECTION 5. EMERGENCY ORDERS

(1) Following are emergency orders which may be appropriate for use by the Director upon his declaration that an Air Pollution Emergency Episode exists for any air contaminants for which air standards have been adopted:

(a) Air Pollution Alert

1. Any one or combination of air contaminants:

a. Any person responsible for the operation of a source of air contamination as set forth in Section 4(1) shall take all AIR POLLUTION ALERT actions as required for such source of air

contamination; and shall particularly put into effects the emission control action programs for an AIR POLLUTION ALERT.

2. Suspended Particulate matter

a. There shall be no open burning by any persons of tree waste, vegetation, refuse, or debris in any form.

b. The use of incinerators for the disposal of any form of solid waste shall be limited to the hours between 12:00 noon and 4:00 P.M.

c. Persons operating fuel-burning equipment which requires boiler lancing or soot blowing shall perform such operations only between the hours of 12:00 noon and 4:00 P.M.

3. Nitrogen Oxides

a. There shall be no open burning by any persons of tree waste, vegetation, refuse, or debris in any form.

b. The use of incinerators for the disposal of any form of solid waste shall be limited to the hours of 12:00 noon and 4:00 P.M.

(b) Air Pollution Warning

1. Any one or combination of air contaminants

a. Any person responsible for the operation of a source of air contamination as set forth in Section 4(1) shall take all AIR POLLUTION WARNING actions as required for such source of air contamination; and shall particularly put into effect the emission control action programs for an AIR POLLUTION WARNING.

2. Suspended particulate matter

a. There shall be no open burning by any persons of tree waste, vegetation, refuse, or debris in any form.

b. The use of incinerators for the disposal of any form of solid waste or liquid waste shall be prohibited.

c. Persons operating fuel-burning equipment which requires boiler lancing or soot blowing shall perform such operations only between the hours of 12:00 noon and 4:00 P.M.

3. Nitrogen oxides

a. There shall be no open burning by any persons of tree waste, vegetation, refuse, or debris in any form.

b. The use of incinerators for the disposal of any form of solid waste or liquid waste shall be prohibited.

(c) Air Pollution Emergency

1. Any one or combination of contaminants:

a. Any person responsible for the operation of a source of air contamination as descirbed in Section 4(1) shall take all AIR POLLUTION EMERGENCY.

b. All manufacturing establishments except those included in Section 5(1) (c) 1.a. will institute such action as will result in maximum reduction of air contaminants from their operations by ceasing, curtailing, or postponing operations which emit air contaminants to the extend possible without causing injury to persons or damage to equipment.

c. All places of employment described below shall immediately cease operations:

1. Mining and quarrying of non-metallic minerals.

2. All contract construction work except that which must proceed to avoid physical harm.

3. Wholesale trade establishments, i.e. places of business primarily engaged in selling merchandies to retailers, to industrial, commercial, institutional or professional users, or to other wholesalers, or acting as agents in buying merchandise for or selling merchandise to such persons or companies.

4. All offices of local, county, or state government including authorities, joint meetings, and any other public body; except to the extend that such office must continue to operate in order to enforce the requirements of this order pursuant to statute.

5. All retail trade establishments except pharmacies and stores primarily engaged in the sale of food.

6. Banks; credit agencies other than banks; securities and commodities brokers, dealers, exchanges and services; office of insurance carriers, agents and brokers; real estate offices.

7. Wholesale and retail laundries; laundry services and cleaning and dyeing establishments; photographic studios; beauty shops, barber ships, shoe repair shops.

8. Advertising Offices; consumer credit reporting, adjustment and collection agencies; duplicating, addressing, blueprinting; photocopying, mailing, mailing list and stenographic services; equipment rental services; commercial testing laboratories.

9. Automobile repair, automobile services, garages.

10. Establishments rendering amusement and recreation services including motion picture theatres.

11. Elementary and secondary schools, colleges, universities, professional schools, junior colleges, vocational schools, and public and private libraries.

d. There shall be no open burning by any person of tree waste, vegetation, refuse, or debris in any form.

e. The use of incinerators for the disposal of any form of solid or liquid waste shall be prohibited.

f. The use of motor vehicles is prohibited except in emergencies with the approval of local or state police.

(2) When the Director determines that an Air pollution Emergency Episode condition exists at one or more monitoring sites solely because of emissions from a limited number of sources, he may order such source or sources to put into effect the emission control action programs which are applicable for each episode stage.

Table 1. EMISSIONS REDUCTION OBJECTIVES
FOR PARTICULATE MATTER

Source of Air Contamination	Level	Action Required
1. Coal or oil-fired electric power generating facilities.	Alert	a. Substantial reduction by utilization of fuels having lowest available ash content.
		b. Maximum utilization of mid-day (12:00 Noon to 4:00 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing.
		c. Substantial reduction by diverting electric power generation to facilities outside of Alert Area.
	Warning	a. Maximum reduction by utilization of fuels having lowest available ash content.
		b. Maximum utilization of mid-day (12:00 Noon to 4:00 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing.
		c. Maximum reduction by diverting electric power generation to facilities outside of Warning Area.
	Emergency	a. Maximum reduction by utilization of fuels having lowest available ash content.
		b. Maximum utilization of mid-day (12:00 Noon to 4:00 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing.

Source of Air Contamination	Level	Action Required
		c. Substantial reduction by diverting electric power generation to facilities outside of Emergency Area.
2. Coal or oil-fired process steam generating facilities.	Alert	a. Substantial reduction by utilization of fuels having lowest available ash content.
		b. Maximum utilization of mid-day (12:00 Noon to 4:00 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing.
		c. Reduction of steam load demands consistent with continuing plant operations.
	Warning	a. Maximum reduction by utilization of fuels having lowest available ash content.
		b. Maximum utilization of mid-day (12:00 Noon to 4:00 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing.
		c. Reduction of steam load demands consistent with continuing plant operations.
		d. Making ready for use a plan action to be taken if an emergency develops.

Source of Air Contamination	Level	Action Required
	Emergency	a. Maximum reduction by reducing heat and steam demands to absolute necessities consistent with preventing equipment damage.
		b. Maximum utilization of mid-day (12:00 Noon to 4:00 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing.
		c. Taking the action called for in the emergency plan.
3. A - Manufacturing, processing, and mining industires. AND B - Other persons required by the Commission to prepare standby plans.	Alert	a. Substantial reduction of air contaminants from manufacturing operations by curtailing, postponing, or deffering production and allied operations.
		b. Maximum reduction by deferring trade waste disposal operations which emit particles, gases, vapors or malodorous substances.
		c. Reduction of heat load demands for processing consistent with continuing plant operations.
	Warning	a. Maximum reduction of air contaminants from manufacturing operations by, if necessary, assuming reasonable economic hardship by postponing production and allied operations.

Source of Contamination	Level	Action Required
		b. Maximum reduction by deferring trade waste disposal operations which emit particles, gases, vapors, or malodorous substances.
		c. Reduction of heat load demands for processing consistent with continuing plant operations.
	Emergency	a. Elimination of air contaminants from manufacturing operations by ceasing, curtailing, postponing or deferring production and allied operations to the extent possible without causing injury to persons or damage to equipment.
		b. Elimination of air contaminants from trade waste disposal processes which emit particles, gases, vapors, or malodorous substances.
		c. Maximum reduction of heat load demands for processing.
4. Refuse disposal operations.	Alert	a. Maximum reduction by prevention of open burning.
		b. Substantial reduction by limiting burning of refuse in incinerators to the hours between 12:00 Noon and 4:00 p.m.

Source of Air Contamination	Level	Action Required
	Warning	a. Maximum reduction by prevention of open burning.
		b. Complete elimination of the use of incinerators.
	Emergency	a. Maximum reduction by prevention of open burning.
		b. Complete elimination of the use of incinerators.

Table 2. EMISSION REDUCTION OBJECTIVES FOR SULFUR OXIDES

Source of Air Contamination	Level	Action Required
1. Coal or oil-fired electric power generating facilities.	Alert	a. Substantial reduction by utilization of fuels having lowest available sulfur content.
		b. Substantial reduction by diverting electric power generation to facilities outside of Alert Area.
	Warning	a. Maximum reduction by utilization of fuels having lowest available sulfur content.
		b. Maximum reduction by diverting electric power generation to facilities outside of Warning Area.
	Emergency	a. Maximum reduction by utilization of fuels having lowest available sulfur content.
		b. Maximum reduction by diverting electric power generation to facilities outside of Emergency Area.
2. Coal or oil-fired process steam generating facilities.	Alert	a. Substantial reduction by utilization of fuels having lowest available sulfur content.
		b. Reduction of steam load demands consistent with continuing plant operations.

Source of Air Contamination	Level	Action Required
	Warning	a. Maximum reduction by utilization of fuels having the lowest availalbe sulfur content.
		b. Reduction of steam load demands consistent with continuing plant operations.
		c. Making ready for use a plan of action to be taken if an emergency develops.
	Emergency	a. Maximum reduction by reducing heat and steam demands to absolute necessities consistent with preventing equipment damage.
		b. Taking the action called for in the emergency plan.
3. A - Manufacturing and processing industries. AND B - Other persons required by the Commission to prepare standby plans.	Alert	a. Substantial reduction of air contaminant from manufacturing operations by curtailing postponing, or deferring production and allied operations.
		b. Maximum reduction by deferring trade waste disposal operations which emit particles, gases, vapors or malodorous substances.
		c. Reduction of heat load demands for processing consistent with continuing plant operations.

Source of Air Contamination	Level	Action Required
	Warning	a. Maximum reduction of air contaminants from manufacturing operations by, if necessary, assuming reasonable economic hardship by postponing production and allied operations.
		b. Maximum reduction by deferring trade waste disposal operations which emit particles, gases, vapors or malodorous substances.
		c. Reduction of heat load demands for processing consistent with continuing plant operations.
	Emergency	a. Elimination of air contaminants from manufacturing operations by ceasing, curtailing, postponing or deferring production and allied operations to the extent possible without causing injury to persons or damage to equipment.
		b. Elimination of air contaminants from trade waste disposal processes which emit particles, gases vapors and malodorous substances.
		c. Maximum reduction of heat load demands for processing.

Table 3. EMISSION REDUCTION OBJECTIVES FOR NITROGEN OXIDES

Source of Air Contamination	Level	Action Required
1. Steam-electric power generating facilities.	Alert	a. Substantial reduction by utilization of fuel which results in the formation of less air contaminant.
		b. Substantial reduction by diverting electric power generation to facilities outside of Alert Area.
	Warning	a. Maximum reduction by utilization of fuel which results in the formation of less air contaminant.
		b. Maximum reduction by diverting electric power generation facilities outside Warning Area.
	Emergency	a. Maximum reduction by diverting electric power generation to facilities outside of Emergency Area.
2. Process steam generating facilities.	Alert	a. Substantial reduction by utilization of fuel which results in the formation of less air contaminants.
		b. Reduction of steam load demands consistent with continuing plant operations.

Source of Air Contamination	Level	Action Required
	Warning	a. Maximum reduction by utilization of fuel which results in the formation of less air contaminant.
		b. Reduction of steam load demands consistent with continuing plant operations.
		c. Making ready for use a plan of action to be taken if an emergency develops.
	Emergency	a. Maximum reduction by reducing heat and steam demands to absolute necessities consistent with preventing equipment damage.
3. A - Manufacturing and processing industries. AND B - Other persons required by the Commission to prepare Standby plans.	Alert	a. Substantial reduction of air contaminant from manufacturing operations by curtailing, postponing, or deferring production and allied operations.
		b. Maximum reduction by deferring trade waste disposal operations which emit particles, gases, vapors, or malodorous substances.
		c. Reduction of heat load demands from processing consistent with continuing plant operations.

Source of Air Contamination	Level	Action Required
	Warning	a. Maximum reduction of air contaminants from manufacturing operations by, if necessary, assuming reasonable ecomonic hardship by postponing production and allied operations.
		b. Maximum reduction by deferring trade waste disposal operations which emit particles, gases, vapors and malodorous substances.
		c. Reduction of heat load demands for processing consistent with continuing plant operations.
	Emergency	a. Elimination of air contaminants from manufacturing operations by ceasing, curtailing, postponing or deferring production and allied operations to the extent possible without causing injury to persons or damage to equipment.
		b. Elimination of air contaminants from trade waste disposal processes which emit particles, gases, vapors or malodorous substances.
		c. Maximum reduction of heat load demands for processing.

Source of Air Contamination	Level	Action Required
4. Stationary internal combustion engines.	Alert	a. Reduction of power demands for pumping consistent with continuing operations.
	Warning	a. Reduction of power demands for pumping consistent with continuing operations.
		b. Maximum reduction by utilization of fuels or power source which results in the formation of less air contaminants.
	Emergency	a. Maximum reduction by reducing power demands to absolute necessities consistent with personnel safety and preventing equipment damage.
		b. Maximum reduction by utilization of fuels or power source which results in the formation of less air contaminants.
5. Refuse disposal operations.	Alert	a. Maximum reduction by preventing of open burning.
		b. Substantial reduction by limiting burning of refuse in incinerators to the hours between 12:00 Noon and 4:00 p.m.
	Warning	a. Maximum reduction by prevention of open burning.
		b. Complete elimination of the use of incinerators.

Source of Air Contamination	Level	Action Required
	Emergency	a. Maximum reduction of prevention of open burning. b. Complete elimination of the use of incinerators.

Table 4. EMISSION REDUCTION OBJECTIVES FOR HYDROCARBONS

Source of Air Contamination	Level	Action Required
1. Petroleum products storage and distribution.	Alert	a. Substantial reduction of air contaminant by curtailing, postponing, or deerring transfer operations.
	Warning	a. Maximum reduction of air contaminants by assuming reasonable economic hardship by postponing transfer operations.
	Emergency	a. Elimination of air contaminants by curtailing, postponing, or deferring transfer operations to the extent possible without causing damage to equipment.
2. Surface coating and preparation.	Alert	a. Substantial reduction of air contaminants by curtailing, postponing or deferring transfer operations.
	Warning	a. Maximum reduction of air contaminants by assuming reasonable economic hardship by postponing transfer operations.
	Emergency	a. Elimination of air contaminants by curtailing, postponing, or deferring transfer operations to the extent possible without causing damage to equipment.

Source of Air Contamination	Level	Action Required
3. A - Manufacturing and processing industries. AND B - Other persons required by the Commission to prepare standby plans.	Alert	a. Substantial reduction of air contaminant from manufacturing operations by curtailing, postponing, or deferring production and allied operations.
	Warning	a. Maximum reduction of air contaminants from manufacturing operations by, if necessary, assuming reasonable economic hardship by postponing production and allied operations.
	Emergency	a. Elimination of air contaminants from manufacturing operations by ceasing, curtailing, postponing or deferring production and allied operations to the extent possible without causing injury to persons or damage to equipment.

Table 5. EMISSION REDUCTION OBJECTIVES FOR CARBON MONOXIDE

Source of Air Contamination	Level	Action Required
1. A - Manufacturing industries. AND B - Other persons required by the Commission to prepare standby plans.	Alert	a. Substantial reduction of of air contaminants from manufacturing operations by curtailing, postponing, or deferring production and allied operations.
	Warning	a. Maximum reduction of air contaminants from manufacturing operations by, if necessary, assuming reasonable hardship by postponing production and allied operations.
	Emergency	a. Elimination of air contaminants from manufacturing operations by ceasing, curtailing, postponing or deferring production and allied operations to the extent possible without causing injury to persons or damage to equipment.
2. Refuse disposal operations.	Alert	a. Maximum reduction by prevention of open burning.
	Warning	a. Maximum reduction by prevention of open burning.
	Emergency	a. Maximum reduction by prevention of open burning.